



South East Europe
Sustainable Energy
Policy



Contribution of SEE SEP programme to EU Progress Reports 2016: **South East Europe Energy Watchdog Report 2016**



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It is well known that the countries of South East Europe¹ have outdated, polluting and wasteful energy systems and that change has been slow in coming². But are there signs of hope? This scorecard report seeks to answer this question by giving a glimpse into changes in the energy sector between 2010 and now.

All the Western Balkan countries aspire to EU membership and are already part of the Energy Community³. Yet a 2013 publication⁴ produced by a group of 17 civil society organizations as part of the South East Europe Sustainable Energy Policy (SEE SEP) project showed that across five key sustainability indicators⁵, all the southeast European countries lagged far behind the EU.

The report also sought to draw public attention to the fact that as old energy infrastructure is becoming increasingly dilapidated, the region faces a real choice: Build yet more coal plants and large hydropower? Or make a decisive turnaround towards an energy efficient electricity sector based on sustainable forms of renewable energy such as appropriately-sited solar and wind?

This choice is becoming more and more relevant, as the countries of the region have agreed for the first time to take action to tackle climate change under the Paris Agreement⁶. As they accede to the EU they will have to adhere to increasingly strict EU targets on greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy, essentially decarbonising their energy sectors by 2050.

So far the region's energy policies have not caught up, but it is still possible to change this and avoid being further "locked in" to fossil fuel use. In recent years only the Stanari coal power plant⁷ in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been built, while plans for the Plomin C plant⁸ in Croatia have recently been can-

1 Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo*, Macedonia**, Montenegro and Serbia.
*According to the UN, Kosovo is "under the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) established pursuant to Security Council Resolution 1244."
** According to the UN, the official name for Macedonia is "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".

2 This is for example regularly reflected in the Energy Community's annual implementation reports, which can be found here: https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/AREAS_OF_WORK/Implementation

3 The Energy Community Treaty aims to extend the EU internal energy market to South East Europe and beyond on the basis of a legally binding framework. In order to create a level playing field it incorporates elements of the EU's environmental legislation relevant to the energy sector.

4 *Warm, Safe, Clean Energy – Which Path are the SEE countries taking?*
<http://seechangenetwork.org/war-safe-clean-energy-which-path-are-the-see-countries-taking/>

5 Energy efficiency targets, coal-based electricity, solar and wind electricity, energy theft and losses, and energy intensity.

6 For more information see:
http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negotiations/paris/index_en.htm

7 For more information, see
<http://bankwatch.org/our-work/projects/stanari-lignite-power-plant-bosnia-and-herzegovina>

8 For more information, see <http://bankwatch.org/our-work/projects/plomin-coal-power-plant-croatia>

celled. There is still time to cancel the other coal plants planned in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia⁹ and make space for renewables and energy efficiency, if decisive action is taken fast.

And there are other positive signs: Although so far only Croatia and Macedonia have any significant wind capacity operating, a recent analysis¹⁰ by CEE Bankwatch Network found that around 1166 MW of wind projects are planned across the region (excluding Croatia). However, this figure is dwarfed by the 2800 MW of coal plants being planned¹¹. In addition, the massive potential of rooftop solar¹² continues to be undermined across the region, and the potential for consumer-owned energy generation or municipality-owned electricity generation whose benefits stay within the community remains largely unrealised.

Each year the European Commission issues a progress report about the countries' progress¹³ in implementing EU legislation in the previous year, while the Energy Community also issues a report on progress in implementing the more limited legislation required by the Treaty. This scorecard report is intended to compliment such detailed annual reports by taking a wider view over several years and focusing on sustainability. Overall the findings show that not enough has changed and that much more work is needed. However there are interesting variations between the countries and at least some improvements are visible. The challenge now is to ramp up these improvements and prevent setbacks and distractions such as new fossil fuel infrastructure, which not only pollute but also take up time and money that could be spent on demand-side energy efficiency, grid improvements and renewable energy.

As a **recommendation**, we ask the EC to reflect the growing concerns outlined below in its progress reports. While it is of course necessary to acknowledge progress where credit is due, after the Paris Agreement it is time for the EC progress reports to take more seriously greenhouse gas emissions, energy waste and potential stranded assets, the costs of which will ultimately be paid by consumers.

9 For more information, see <http://bankwatch.org/campaign/coal/projects>

10 <http://bankwatch.org/publications/western-balkans-countries-invest-least-24-times-much-coal-wind-power>

11 Both figures relate to projects which are being pursued actively and which could potentially start construction before around 2020, and exclude projects for both wind and coal which are either dormant or consist mostly of political declarations rather than moving forward with obtaining permits and financing.

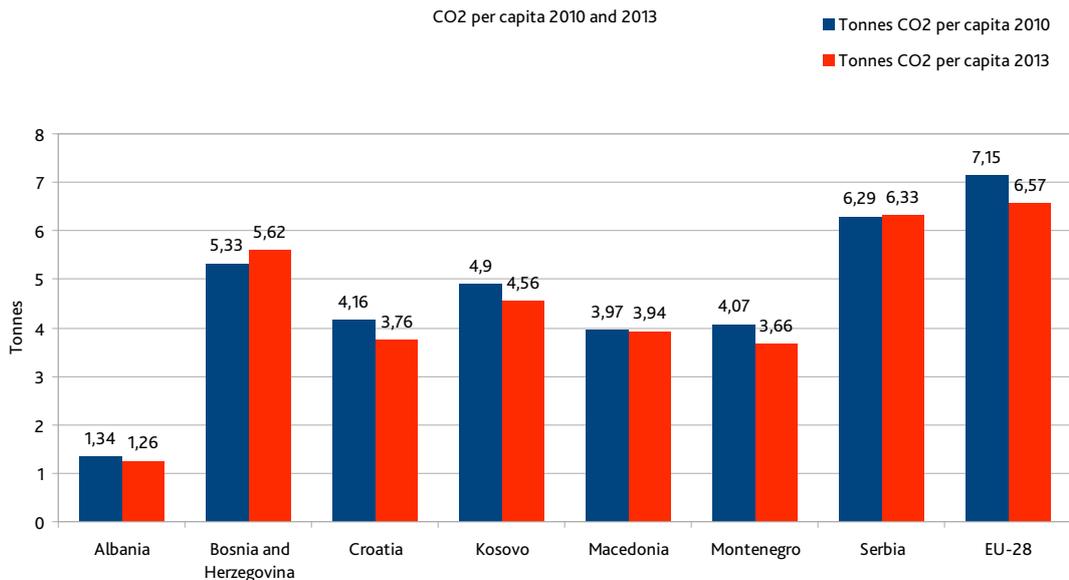
12 For more information about solar potential see: <http://see2050carboncalculator.net/>

13 Except Croatia, as it is already in the EU.

Regional highlights

CO₂ intensity – emissions per capita

- Serbia had the highest CO₂ emissions per capita in 2013, at 6.33 tonnes. While this is comparable to EU levels (6.57 tonnes average), it is nevertheless alarming because EU emissions are declining while Serbia's are growing. In addition, Serbia uses much less energy per capita but with relatively higher emissions, and uses energy inefficiently (see below).
- Bosnia and Herzegovina's CO₂ emissions per capita also rose between 2010 and 2013, from 5.33 to 5.62 tonnes. All other countries in the region exhibited small declines in emissions per capita in this period.
- Albania has by far the lowest CO₂ emissions per capita in the region. Between 2010 and 2013 emissions dropped slightly, mainly due to a decrease in industry emissions. The challenge will be to diversify its hydropower-dependent energy mix without increasing CO₂ emissions and while taking adequate measures to preserve biodiversity.



Percentage of electricity generation from coal

- Kosovo and Albania have the least diverse electricity mixes in the region, with Kosovo generating 99% of its electricity from coal in 2013 and Albania generating 100% of its electricity from hydropower since 2010. There was no improvement between 2010 and the latest years for which data is available (2013 and 2015 respectively).
- Macedonia and Serbia are the second most coal dependent countries after Kosovo, with 76% and 64.8% respectively of their electricity generated from coal in 2014. For comparison, the EU generated 26.1% of electricity from coal in 2013.

Electricity generation from solar and wind

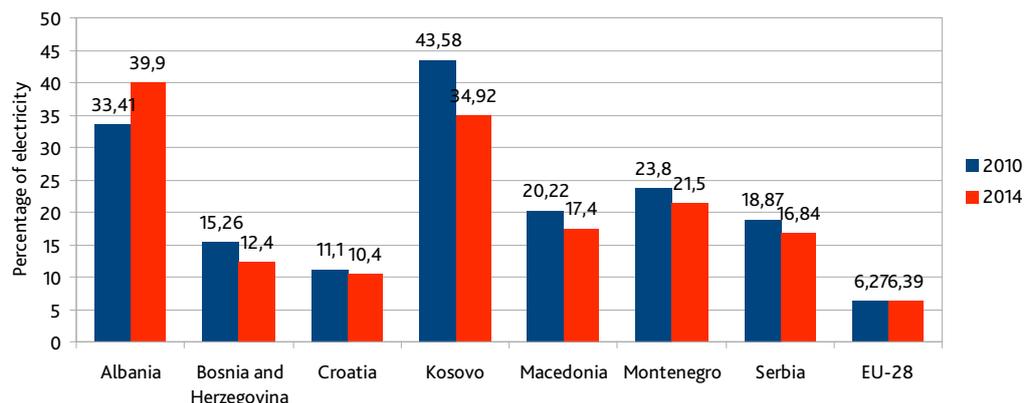
- Croatia is the wind leader in the region, with 3.9% of electricity from wind in 2013, up from 0.99% in 2010. However it has used only a small fraction of its potential.
- Sunny Macedonia generated 14 GWh from solar PV in 2014, making it the regional leader, but still only using a negligible fraction of its potential.
- All the countries in the region are far behind the EU, which generated 7.21% of its electricity from wind and 2.61 from solar in 2013.

5

Losses and theft

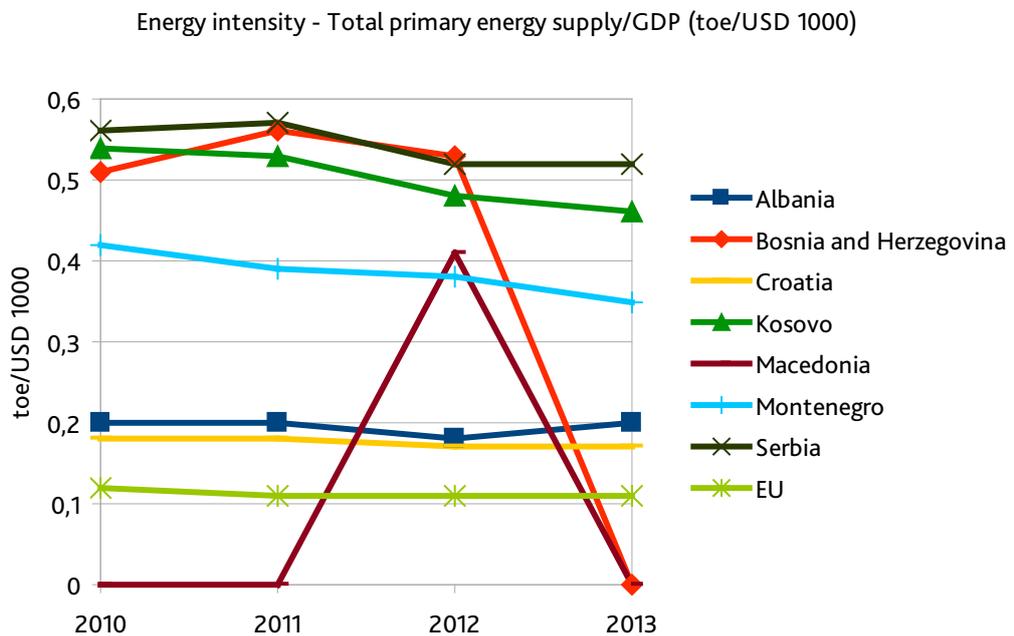
- Albania has overtaken Kosovo as the country with the highest losses in the region. In 2014 almost 40% of electricity in Albania was lost or stolen in transmission and distribution.
- Kosovo made the most progress between 2010 and 2014, bringing losses and theft down from 43.58% to just under 35% – still an astonishing amount of electricity to lose...
- Croatia has the lowest losses in the region at 10.4% in 2014, followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina with 12.4%. However both of these are still quite far behind the EU-wide losses, which stand at 6.39%.

Transmission and distribution losses including commercial losses



Energy intensity – the amount of energy required to make a unit of GDP

- Albania and Croatia are the least energy intensive countries in the region, while Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina are the most energy intensive. These differences are most likely mainly caused by different economic structures rather than serious efforts on the part of the less energy intensive countries though.
- Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina are more than 4.5 times as energy intensive as the EU average.
- Between 2010 and 2014, Montenegro and Kosovo made the most improvements in their energy intensity, but remain more than 3 and 4 times respectively more energy intensive than the EU. The changes in Montenegro may be partly a result of declining aluminium production, which is heavily energy-intensive. The reasons for the change in Kosovo are not clear but may reflect an increase in energy efficiency or an increasing share of services rather than production in the economy.



Corruption Perceptions Index

- In 2010 Kosovo was perceived as the most corrupt country in the region and was in position 110, with 1 (Denmark) being perceived as the least corrupt and 178 (Somalia) the most corrupt.
- In the same year, Croatia was perceived as the least corrupt in the region, in 62nd place, but still scored only 4.2 out of 10.
- In 2015, the countries in the region had slightly moved up the ranking and slightly improved their scores, except Macedonia which maintained a similar score but fell from 62nd to 66th place, and Albania, which stayed in a similar position, moving from 87th to 88th place. Only Croatia scored over half – and only just (51 out of 100 points).

Countries

Albania

Albania has overtaken Kosovo as the country with the highest losses in the region. In 2014 almost 40% of electricity in Albania was lost or stolen in transmission and distribution.

Albania has by far the lowest CO₂ emissions per capita in the region and even managed to slightly reduce them between 2010 and 2013. The challenge will be to diversify its hydropower-dependent energy mix without increasing CO₂ emissions and while taking adequate measures to preserve biodiversity.

Albania is still 100 percent reliant on hydropower for electricity and has no wind generation or solar PV generation.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina's CO₂ emissions per capita rose between 2010 and 2013, from 5.33 to 5.62 tonnes. This appears to be mainly the result of rising transport energy demand. All other countries in the region exhibited small declines in emissions per capita in this period.

Bosnia and Herzegovina had 60.5% of its electricity generated from coal in 2014. For comparison, the EU generated 26.1% of electricity from coal in 2013.

Bosnia and Herzegovina still has only a tiny amount of electricity from wind and solar (much less than 1% of each).

After Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina has the second-lowest transmission and distribution losses in the region, at 12.4%. With EU-wide losses at 6.39%, BiH can still do better.

Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia are the most energy-intensive countries in the region: both are more than 4.5 times as energy intensive as the EU average.

Croatia

Croatia is the wind leader in the region, with 3.9% of electricity from wind in 2013, up from 0.99% in 2010. However it has used only a small fraction of its potential.

Croatia has the lowest losses in the region at 10.4% in 2014. However, compared with EU-wide losses of 6.39%, Croatia can still do a lot better....

Kosovo

Kosovo and Albania have the least diverse electricity mixes in the region, with Kosovo generating 99% of its electricity from coal in 2013 and Albania generating 100% of its electricity from hydropower since 2010. There was no improvement between 2010 and the latest years for which data is available (2013 and 2015 respectively).

Kosovo has made little progress with wind and solar energy in recent years. It will need to drastically increase its activity if it is to meet its 2020 renewable energy target.

Of the Western Balkans countries, Kosovo made the most progress in reducing transmission and distribution losses between 2010 and 2014, down from 43.58% to just under 35% – still an astonishing amount of electricity to lose.

Macedonia

In 2014 Macedonia generated 76% of its electricity from coal. In absolute terms coal generation decreased by 800 GWh from 2010, but in percentage terms it increased, probably due to the high rainfall in 2010.

It generated 14 GWh from solar PV in 2014, making it the regional leader, but still only using a negligible fraction of its potential.

Macedonia reduced its transmission and distribution losses from 20.22% in 2010 to 17.4% in 2014.

It decreased its energy intensity only by a tiny amount between 2010 and 2013, from 0.4 to 0.37 toe/USD 1000, compared to 0.11 in the EU.

Montenegro

In 2015 coal still accounted for around half of electricity generation in Montenegro, with no reported generation from wind or solar.

Between 2010 and 2014 Montenegro reduced its transmission and distribution losses from 23.8% to 21.5%. This is still more than three times as much as the EU average.

Between 2010 and 2014, Montenegro and Kosovo made the most improvements in their energy intensity, but remain more than 3 and 4 times respectively more energy intensive than the EU.

Serbia

Serbia had the highest CO₂ emissions per capita in 2013, at 6.33 tonnes. While this is comparable to EU levels (6.57 tonnes average), it is nevertheless alarming because EU emissions are declining while Serbia's are growing.

Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina are the joint second most coal dependent countries after Kosovo, with 60.5% and 64.8% respectively of their electricity generated from coal in 2014. For comparison, the EU generated 26.1% of electricity from coal in 2013.

Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina are the most energy-intensive countries in the region, and are more than 4.5 times as energy intensive as the EU average.

Background data

1. CO₂ intensity – emissions per capita

Country	Tonnes CO ₂ per capita 2010	Tonnes CO ₂ per capita 2013
ALBANIA	1.34	1.26 (2013)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=ALBANIA&product=indicators&year=2010		
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=ALBANIA&product=indicators&year=2013		
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	5.33	5.62 (2013)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=BOSNIAHERZ&product=indicators&year=2010		
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=BOSNIAHERZ&product=indicators&year=2013		
CROATIA	4.16	3.76 (2013)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=CROATIA&product=indicators&year=2010		
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=CROATIA&product=indicators&year=2013		
KOSOVO	4.9	4.56 (2013)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=KOSOVO&product=indicators&year=2010		
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=KOSOVO&product=indicators&year=2013		
MACEDONIA	3.97	3.94 (2013)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=FYROM&product=indicators&year=2010		
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=FYROM&product=indicators&year=2013		
MONTENEGRO	4.07	3.66 (2013)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=MONTENEGRO&product=indicators&year=2010		
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=MONTENEGRO&product=indicators&year=2013		
SERBIA	6.29	6.33 (2013)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=SERBIA&product=indicators&year=2010		
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=SERBIA&product=indicators&year=2013		
EU-28	7.15	6.57 (2013)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=EU28&product=indicators&year=2010		
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=EU28&product=indicators&year=2013		

2. Percentage of electricity generation from coal (GWh) and

3. Electricity generation from solar and wind (percentage)

2010 Electricity generation

Country	Coal (GWh)	Hydro (GWh)	Oil/Gas (GWh)	Nuclear (GWh)	Wind (GWh)	Solar (GWh)
ALBANIA	0	7673.7	0	0	0	0
www.instat.gov.al/media/141334/tb4.xls						
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	7868.80¹⁴	7946.20	0	0	0	0
http://www.derk.ba/DocumentsPDFs/DERK%20izvjestaj%20o%20radu%202010-b.pdf						
CROATIA	2385	8435	3113	0	139	0
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=CROATIA&product=electricityandheat&year=2010						
KOSOVO	4989	156	22	0	1	0
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=KOSOVO&product=electricityandheat&year=2010						
MACEDONIA	4800	2431	0	0	0	0.023
http://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/2012/6.1.12.38.pdf						
MONTENEGRO	1271	2749	0	0	0	0
http://www.epcg.com/sites/epcg.drupal-testing.bildhosting.com/files/multimedia/main_pages/files/2013/08/proizvodnja_2009_i_2010.pdf						
SERBIA	24999	12571	533	0	0	0
http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/userFiles/file/Energetika/bilans/Bilans%20elektricne%20energije,%202010.pdf						
http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/userFiles/file/Energetika/bilans/Ukupan%20energetski%20bilans,%202010.pdf						
EU	807233	407179	884628	916610	149278	23266
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:T1Gross_electricity_generation_by_fuel,_GWh,_EU-28,_1990-2013.png						

The EU also generated 46127 GWh from other non-renewable sources such as peat, oil shale and waste, and 130024 GWh from other renewable sources such as biomass and biogas.

Data on generation from small hydro was not available except for Montenegro where it was 28.8 GWh but is included in the figure above.

14 According to the IEA, coal is 8996 GWh in 2010

Electricity generation for latest year available

Country	Coal (GWh)	Hydro (GWh)	Oil/Gas (GWh)	Nuclear (GWh)	Wind (GWh)	Solar (GWh)
ALBANIA (2015)	0	5865.6	0	0	0	0
www.instat.gov.al/media/141334/tb4.xls						
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (2014)	8920.65¹⁵	5820.52	0	0	1.08	1.269
http://www.derk.ba/DocumentsPDFs/DERK_izvjestaj_o_radu_2014-b.pdf http://operatoroieiek.ba/registar-projekata/						
CROATIA (2013)	2421	8106	2251	0	517	11
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?year=2013&country=CROATIA&product=ElectricityandHeat						
KOSOVO (2013)	6367	143	15	0	0	0
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=KOSOVO&product=electricityandheat&year=2013						
MACEDONIA (2014)	4080	1200	0	0	70	14
Energy balance 2014, State statistical office http://www.stat.gov.mk/pdf/2015/6.1.15.78.pdf						
MONTENEGRO (2015)	1411	1460	0	0	0	0
http://www.epcg.com/o-nama/proizvodnja-i-elektroenergetski-bilans						
SERBIA (2014)	22073	11617	364	0	0	6
http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/userFiles/file/Energetika/2016-02-26/Bilans%20elektricne%20energije,%202014.pdf						
EU-28 (2013)	851482	402154	601684	876836	235012	85262
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/images/0/04/T1Gross_electricity_generation_by_fuel%2C_GWh%2C_EU-28%2C_1990-2013.png						

EU 45398 other non-renewables.

EU 163618 other RES.

Small hydro statistics only available for Montenegro – 45.5 GWh.

15 According to the IEA, coal is 10135 GWh in 2013

4. Energy losses and theft (percentage)

Country	Transmission losses (GWh)	Transmission losses (%)	Distribution losses (GWh)	Distribution losses (%)
ALBANIA (2010) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/1770178/0633975ABBDE7B9CE053C92FA8C06338.PDF		3.03		30.38
			pg.26	
(2014) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/3872267/23B450386A075E64E053C92FA8C0F69F.PDF	161	2.1	2622	37.8
			pg. 37	
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (2010) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/1770178/0633975ABBDE7B9CE053C92FA8C06338.PDF		1.81		13.45
(2014) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/3872267/23B450386A075E64E053C92FA8C0F69F.PDF	304	1.7	1018	10.7
			p. 57	
CROATIA (2010) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/1146177/0633975AB4F77B9CE053C92FA8C06338.PDF https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/1770178/0633975ABBDE7B9CE053C92FA8C06338.PDF		2.4		8.7
(2014) https://www.hera.hr/hr/docs/HERA_izvjesce_2014.pdf	430	1.9	1257	8.14
			p.35–36	
KOSOVO (2010) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/1146177/0633975AB4F77B9CE053C92FA8C06338.PDF		2.38		41.2
(2014) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/3872267/23B450386A075E64E053C92FA8C0F69F.PDF	109	1.42	1526	33.5
			page 85	
MACEDONIA (2010) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/1770178/0633975ABBDE7B9CE053C92FA8C06338.PDF		2.52		17.7
(2014) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/3872267/23B450386A075E64E053C92FA8C0F69F.PDF	152	1.9	914	15.5
MONTENEGRO (2010) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/1770178/0633975ABBDE7B9CE053C92FA8C06338.PDF		3.9		19.9
(2014) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/3872267/23B450386A075E64E053C92FA8C0F69F.PDF	125	3.9	433	17.6
			p.155	

continued ->

SERBIA (2010)		2.57		16.3
https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/1770178/0633975ABBDE7B9CE053C92FA8C06338.PDF				
(2014)	948	2.44	4215	14.4
https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/DOCS/3872267/23B450386A075E64E053C92FA8C0F69F.PDF pg.177				
EU-28 (2010)			210961	6.27 (T&D)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=EU28&product=electricityandheat&year=2010				
(2013)			208250	6.39 (T&D)
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=EU28&product=electricityandheat&year=2013				

5. Energy intensity – the amount of energy required to make a unit of GDP – Total primary energy supply/GDP (toe/USD 1000)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
ALBANIA	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.2
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=ALBANIA&product=indicators&year=2013				
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0.51	0.56	0.53	0.5
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=BOSNIAHERZ&product=indicators&year=2013				
CROATIA	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=Croatia&product=indicators				
KOSOVO	0.54	0.53	0.48	0.46
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=KOSOVO&product=indicators&year=2013				
MACEDONIA	0.4	0.43	0.41	0.37
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=FYROM&product=indicators&year=2010				
MONTENEGRO	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.35
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=MONTENEGRO&product=indicators				
SERBIA	0.56	0.57	0.52	0.52
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=SERBIA&product=indicators&year=2010				
EU	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11
http://www.iea.org/statistics/statisticssearch/report/?country=EU28&product=indicators&year=2010				

6. Transparency International corruption perceptions index: The perceived levels of public sector corruption in countries/territories around the world

Country	TI Corruption perceptions index 2010 ¹⁶ Ranking relative to other countries (178) Score on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 10 (very clean)	TI Corruption perceptions index 2015 ¹⁷ Ranking relative to other countries (168) Score on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)
DENMARK http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	1 of 178 (score 9.3)	1 of 168 (score 91)
ALBANIA http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	87 of 178 (score 3.3)	88 of 168 (score 36)
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	91 of 178 (score 3.2)	76 of 168 (score 38)
CROATIA http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	62 of 178 (score 4.2)	50 of 168 (score 51)
KOSOVO http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	110 of 178 (score 2.8)	103 of 168 (score 33)
MACEDONIA http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	62 of 178 (score 4.1)	66 of 168 (score 42)
MONTENEGRO http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	69 of 178 (score 3.7)	61 of 168 (score 44)
SERBIA http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	78 of 178 (score 3.5)	71 of 168 (score 40)
SOMALIA http://www.transparency.org/cpi2010/results http://www.transparency.org/cpi2015?gclid=CPPht_mqxMOCFegp0wod-0QNIA#results-table	178 of 178 (score 1.1)	168 of 168 (score 8)

16 The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries/territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country/territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0–10, where 0 means that a country is perceived as highly corrupt and 10 means that a country is perceived as very clean. A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries/territories included in the index. The 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index includes 178 countries and territories.

17 A country or territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries in the index. The 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index includes 168 countries and territories.

South East Europe Sustainable Energy Policy Programme

With approximately 25 million potential new EU citizens in South East Europe, who are all energy consumers, energy is perhaps one of the most complex issues which is facing the region. It has inter-related and far reaching impacts on several areas, including society, the economy and the environment, particularly as South East Europe faces the imminent deregulation of the market in a less than ideal governance environment.

The South East Europe Sustainable Energy Policy (SEE SEP) programme is designed to tackle these challenges. This is a multi-country and multi-year programme which has 17 CSO partners from across the region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia) and the EU, with SEE Change Net as lead partner. It is financially supported by the European Commission.

The contribution of the SEE SEP project is to empower CSOs and citizens to better influence policy and practice towards a fairer, cleaner and safer energy future in SEE.

